

HANDLE ACCESSORY FOR A MOBILE STATION AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME

BACKGROUND

The present invention is related to the use of accessories to improve the transportability and aesthetic appearance of mobile stations, and is more particularly directed to the use of handles or tethers for mobile stations.

5 Description of Related Art

Participants in the mobile telephone industry are in a constant search to differentiate their telephones by making them easier to use and more aesthetically appealing. For example, tethers have been developed that are comprised of short cords forming a loop having a free end and an opposite end fixed to the mobile telephone. In
10 this manner, the loop can be opened to receive a wrist, allowing the tether and phone to be worn as a bracelet. Alternatively, the free end of the tether can be grasped to facilitate transport of the mobile telephone.

In another example, U.S. Patent No. 6,249,684 to Hasegawa ("Hasegawa") discloses an ergonomic handle **18** for a wireless telephone **14**. The handle includes a
15 convex outer surface **32** and an inner surface **30** with rounded and concave portions, as shown in Figure 4 of Hasegawa. Overall, the handle has an elongate rectangular shape with a width **W** that is more narrow than its length. At one end the handle is attached to, and extends from, a swivel portion **33** allowing the other end of the handle to rotate about the axis B—B with respect to the telephone.

20 When rotated outwards, away from a keypad **19** of the telephone, the handle extends downwards from the bottom of the telephone to the other end that is coplanar with the telephone. As is shown in Figures 2 and 3 of Hasegawa, the handle can then be gripped by the user in a single hand to place the telephone at their ear and mouth. Ostensibly, the handle allows the user to position the phone proximate the ear and mouth
25 without the hand getting in the way. Also, Hasegawa describes the shape of the handle as being ergonomic and relieving biomechanical stresses due to flexion of the wrist.

Despite the advantages of the above-listed devices, further improvements in the aesthetic appearance, ease of use and transportability of mobile stations are always desirable. Therefore, it would be advantageous to have a handle for a mobile station that provides for easy gripping and transport of the mobile station, while improving the aesthetic appearance of the mobile station.

SUMMARY

The present invention addresses the above needs and achieves other advantages by providing a mobile station and grip flange. The grip flange has a peripheral edge extending around the housing of the mobile station so that at least a portion of the housing is contained within the peripheral edge. A body of the grip flange is attached to at least one portion of the housing, allowing the grip flange to be easily gripped by the user for carrying the mobile station. The grip flange may also include an inner edge that defines an opening in which the housing is positioned wherein portions of the inner edge are spaced from the housing to allow the user to grip the flange with a closed grasp.

Also, the housing may be positioned so that two opposite portions of the inner edge are spaced from the housing and the portions of the grip flange thereat can be bent towards each other to form an armband or a handbag-style handle.

In one embodiment, the present invention includes a mobile station assembly having a mobile station and a grip flange. The mobile station includes a signal processing assembly and a housing. The signal processing assembly is contained within the housing and is capable of receiving and generating wireless telecommunications signals. A peripheral edge of the grip flange extends around the housing and a body of the grip flange is attached to at least one portion of the housing. In this manner, the housing is contained within the peripheral edge and the grip flange may be used as a handle for carrying the remaining portions of the mobile station. The grip flange may also include an inner edge defining an opening wherein the housing is positioned within the opening.

In another aspect, opposite portions of the inner edge of the grip flange may be spaced from the housing so that the opening defined by the inner edge is divided into two portions separated by the housing. For instance, opposite surfaces of the housing may extend over the inner edge to attach to opposite portions of the body of the grip flange.

Advantageously, if the grip flange is constructed of a flexible material, the opposite portions of the inner edge (and the other portions of the grip flange in the vicinity of the opposite inner edge portions) that are spaced from the housing may be bent towards each other to form a handbag-style handle.

5 As another option, the housing may include at least two components that form a seam between each other. The grip flange extends between the two components within the seam for its attachment to the housing. In particular, the inner edge of the grip flange and a portion of the body of the grip flange may be trapped between the two components of the housing.

10 In another embodiment, the body portion of the grip flange extends between the peripheral edge and over a surface of the housing. For instance, the body portion may include a concave portion that extends over a front surface of the mobile station housing which defines openings for a keypad and display of the mobile station. A membranous material may be used to construct the concave portion so as to allow depression of the
15 keys positioned below the concave portion. In another aspect, the membrane may serve as an audio amplification device for the mobile station. In still another aspect, the membrane may be impermeable to liquids allowing the mobile station to float.

Advantageously, the grip flange may have a range of different shapes so as to provide easy gripping, impact protection and stylization for the mobile station. For
20 instance, the grip flange may have a simple shape, such as a circle or square, or a more complex shape, such as a shape with multiple lobes for gripping.

The grip flange and mobile station assembly of the present invention has many advantages. For instance, the grip flange provides a surface that extends around the mobile station and allows for easy gripping, impact protection, tethering to clothing or
25 tossing and catching the mobile station. Additionally, the flexibility of the grip flange allows it to be bent into different shapes, such as an armband or handbag style grip. The optional concave portion provides even further gripping surface and also may allow the assembly to float, imbue it with aerodynamic properties or amplify sounds. Further, the grip flange is easily exchangeable with other grip flanges having different colors and
30 shapes for customization of the mobile station.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S)

Having thus described the invention in general terms, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a mobile station and grip flange assembly of one
5 embodiment of the present invention including a circular grip flange;

Figure 2 is a front elevation view of the assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a rear elevation view of the assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a side elevation view of the assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a bottom plan view of the assembly of Figure 1;

10 Figure 6 is a top plan view of the assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a mobile station and grip flange assembly of
another embodiment of the present invention including a square grip flange;

Figure 8 is a front elevation view of the assembly of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a rear elevation view of the assembly of Figure 7;

15 Figure 10 is a side elevation view of the assembly of Figure 7;

Figure 11 is a bottom plan view of the assembly of Figure 7;

Figure 12 is a top plan view of the assembly of Figure 7;

Figure 13 is a perspective view of a mobile station and grip flange assembly of
another embodiment of the present invention including an irregularly shaped grip flange

20 having a plurality of lobes;

Figure 14 is a front elevation view of the assembly of Figure 13;

Figure 15 is a rear elevation view of the assembly of Figure 13;

Figure 16 is a side elevation view of the assembly of Figure 13;

Figure 17 is a bottom plan view of the assembly of Figure 13;

25 Figure 18 is a top plan view of the assembly of Figure 13;

Figure 19 is a perspective view of a mobile station and grip flange assembly of
another embodiment of the present invention including a grip flange with a concave
portion extending over the mobile station;

Figure 20 is a front elevation view of the assembly of Figure 19;

30 Figure 21 is a rear elevation view of the assembly of Figure 19;

Figure 22 is a side elevation view of the assembly of Figure 19;

Figure 23 is a bottom plan view of the assembly of Figure 19;
Figure 24 is a top plan view of the assembly of Figure 19;
Figure 25 is another perspective view of the assembly of Figure 1 with free ends
of the flange bent rearwards; and
5 Figure 26 is another perspective view of the assembly of Figure 1 with free ends
of the flange bent forwards.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference
to the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all embodiments of the invention
10 are shown. Indeed, the invention may be embodied in many different forms and should
not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these
embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal
requirements. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

A grip flange 10 of one embodiment of the present invention is attached to a
15 mobile station 11 having a housing 12 containing a wireless telecommunications signal
processing assembly 13, as shown in the accompanying Figures. It should be understood,
that the mobile telephone illustrated and hereinafter described is merely illustrative of one
type of mobile station that would benefit from the present invention and, therefore,
should not be taken to limit the scope of the present invention.

20 For example, other types of mobile stations, such as portable digital assistants
(PDAs), pagers, laptop computers and other types of voice and text communications
systems, can readily employ the present invention. Moreover, the system and method of
the present invention will be primarily described in conjunction with mobile
communications applications. But the system and method of the present invention can be
25 utilized in conjunction with a variety of other applications, both in the mobile
communications industries and outside of the mobile communications industries.

The housing of the mobile station 11 includes a face cover 14 and a back cover 15
which together form the housing for the remaining portions of the mobile station 11.
Although the face cover 14 may be constructed in various manners, the face cover
30 illustrated in the Figures has a roughly rectangular shape with relatively thin walls
formed of a plastic material. Also, the face cover typically defines a plurality of openings

for input and output devices. For example, the illustrated face cover **14** has a planar face portion **16** that defines a display opening **18** sized to extend around the periphery of a display **19**. Also defined in the planar face portion are key openings **20** through which a plurality of keys **21** extend to allow access by a user.

5 The back cover **15** mates with the face cover **14** and supports the display **19**, the keys **21** and other conventionally known components (battery, microphone, processor, etc.) necessary for the mobile station to receive, process and generate wireless communications signals. Collectively, these components are referred to herein as the wireless telecommunications signal processing assembly which, being known to those of
10 skill in the art, are not described in greater detail herein.

Both the face and back covers **14** and **15** are preferably constructed of a relatively hard plastic material that is both light weight and protective. In addition, the housing is not necessarily limited to a collection of covers or any particular shape, material or configuration as long as the remaining components of the mobile station **11** are held
15 together in a manner sufficient to operate.

Once assembled, the housing of the mobile station **11** includes a pair of opposite end surfaces or ends **22**, **23** at the top and bottom (using the illustrated orientation) of the mobile station, as shown, for example, in Figure 1. In addition, a pair of opposite side surfaces or sides **24** are formed upon assembly of the housing that extend between the top
20 and bottom ends **22**, **23**. In the illustrated mobile station, the ends **22**, **23** and sides **24** of the housing include portions of both the face and back covers **14**, **15**.

Generally, the grip flange **10** of the present invention includes a peripheral edge **30** extending around a body **31** wherein at least one portion of the body is attached to the mobile station **11** and extends generally outwardly therefrom. In this manner, the
25 peripheral edge **30** and body **31** define a hand-grippable surface or plurality of surfaces that extend from, and allow for easy manual handling and transport of, the mobile station, hence the use of the term "grip flange." In addition, the grip flange may provide the opportunity to customize the appearance of the mobile station when different grip flanges are used interchangeably with the same mobile station.

30 It should be noted that the grip flange **10** of the present invention may be constructed of different materials and may have varying shapes (such as circular, square,

or irregular shapes, as will be shown by the exemplary embodiments described below) as long as the grip flange includes a body 31 having a portion attachable to some type of mobile station 11 and an outer, peripheral surface or edge 30 extending around a portion of the body 31 and the mobile station housed therein.

5 An example of one embodiment of the grip flange 10 of the present invention is illustrated in Figures 1-6 and 25-26, wherein the grip flange includes a relatively thin, planar body 31 constructed of a flexible material and wherein the peripheral edge 30 has a circular shape and extends continuously around the body. In this embodiment, the grip flange 10 also includes an inner edge 32 that has a circular shape and extends
10 concentrically within the outer edge. Extending between the peripheral and inner edges 30, 32 is the body 31. In this manner, the overall grip flange has a circular disc shape wherein the inner edge 32 defines a circular, central opening 33 within which the mobile station 11 can be positioned for attachment to the grip flange, as shown in Figure 2.

 In particular, the mobile station 11 can be positioned within the opening 33 so that
15 the top and bottom ends 22, 23 of the housing are attached to opposite portions of the body 30. Such attachment may be by way of adhesive, fasteners, integral molding with the housing, etc., as long as the attachment is sufficient to support the weight of the mobile station. In another example, the grip flange 10 may be attached to the housing of the mobile station by being trapped between the face and back covers 14, 15. Such
20 attachment is facilitated by the thinness of the body 30 and the inner edge 32 that allow the covers 14, 15 to extend over the body and inner edge without an undue gap size created between the covers. As another option, the covers may be fit so as to define a recess sized and shaped to allow passage of the respective portions of the body 30 and inner edge 32.

25 It should be noted that a range of cross-sectional shapes could be employed with the grip flange 10 of the present invention, including simple shapes (square, circular, rectangular, etc.) or more complex shapes. However, the above-described cross-section is advantageous in that it is flexible and strong, while at the same time being lightweight enough to allow easy transportability for the grip flange 10.

30 Preferably, the grip flange 10 is constructed of lightweight, resilient and flexible material that still has sufficient toughness and strength to withstand handling and support

the weight of mobile station 11. For instance, materials for construction of the grip flange may include polymers such as plastics and elastomers, metals such as wire or memory metals, or combinations of various materials.

Attachment of the ends 22, 23 of the mobile station housing to opposite portions
5 of the body 30 defines a pair of opposing spaces 33 between opposite portions of the inner edge 32 and the sides 24 of the housing. When constructed from the above-described flexible materials, the opposing portions of the grip flange 10 (and the adjacent portions of the grip flange 10) that are not attached to the mobile station 11 may be bent towards each other, as shown in Figures 25 and 26. Such flexibility allows the mobile
10 station 11 and the grip flange 10 to be carried like a handbag wherein the user loops fingers around the opposite portions that are bent towards each other. Also, the user could slip an arm, or other appendage, through the opposing spaces 33 because of their overlap when opposite portions of the grip flange 10 are bent together.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the grip flange 10 includes inner
15 edge 32 and peripheral edges 30, but the edges have the shape of a square, as shown in Figures 7 through 12. Two opposite sides 38 of the square shape are attached to the top and bottom ends 22, 23 of the mobile station housing. The other pair of opposite sides 39 are spaced away from the sides 24 of the housing and define therebetween respective opposing spaces 33. Similar to the circular-shaped embodiment illustrated in Figures 1
20 through 6, the opposite, unattached portions (including the opposite sides 39) of the grip flange 10 may be bent together for ease of handling.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, the grip flange 10 includes four lobes 40 extending laterally outwards from the sides 24 of the mobile station housing, as shown in Figures 13 through 18. In particular, a pair of the lobes 40 extend
25 outwards from each of the sides 24. The pair of lobes on each of the sides 24 of the mobile station 11 are separated by an inwardly extending portion of the grip flange 10 that extends inwards towards the mobile station housing. Advantageously, the lobes 40 allow for an easy finger grip of the grip flange 10 and mobile station 11.

Another embodiment of the grip flange 10 of the present invention is shown in
30 Figures 19 through 24, wherein the body 31 extends within the peripheral edge 30, and includes a planar portion 41 and a concave portion 42. The planar portion 41 extends

along the peripheral edge 30 and encircles the connected portion of the mobile station 11. The concave portion 42 is relatively non-planar, having concave and convex opposite surfaces and extends convexly upwards from an inner edge of the planar portion.

Preferably, the concave portion 42 of the body 31 is shaped to be in overlying
5 contact with one or more surfaces of the housing of the mobile station 11. As is shown by way of example in Figure 23, the concave portion 42 extends over part of the top and bottom ends 22, 23 and the planar face portion 16 of the housing. The planar portion 41 of the body 31 is attached to the mobile station 11 at the top and bottom ends 22, 23, such as in a manner similar to the embodiments described above. In addition, or alternatively,
10 the concave portion 42 may be attached to the respective underlying surfaces of the mobile station 11. Further, the concave portion 42 may define a plurality of acoustical vents 43 so as to facilitate the passage of sound.

Preferred materials for constructing the planar portion 41 are generally similar to those described for the embodiments above, while the concave portion 42 is preferably
15 constructed of a partially transparent material that is generally more elastic than the planar portion. As an example, the concave portion 42 can be constructed of a relatively transparent, elastomeric membrane material. Transparency allows the user to see the underlying keys 21 and display 19, while increased elasticity allows the user to more easily press the underlying keys 21. Another use of the elastic membrane for the concave
20 portion 42 is to allow the entire grip flange 10 to be an acoustic amplifying diaphragm for amplifying the sounds generated by the mobile station 11.

It should be noted that although each of the above-illustrated embodiments shows the mobile station as having top and bottom ends 22, 23 of the housing attached to opposite portions of the body 30, other orientations and extents of attachment are possible
25 and still within the scope of the present invention. For instance, only a single end of the mobile station could be attached to the body 31 within the peripheral edge 30. As another example, the mobile station 11 is attached to the body 31 at its midsection and the ends 22, 23 are free.

The grip flange 10 and mobile station 11 assembly of the present invention has
30 many advantages. For instance, the grip flange 10 provides a surface that extends around the mobile station 11 and allows for easy gripping, impact protection, tethering to

clothing or tossing and catching the mobile station. Additionally, the flexibility of the grip flange **10** allows it to be bent into different shapes, such as an armband or handbag style grip. The optional concave portion **42** provides even further gripping surface and also may allow the assembly to float, imbue the it with aerodynamic properties or
5 amplify sounds. Further, the grip flange **10** is easily exchangeable with other grip flanges having different colors and shapes for customization of the mobile station **11**.

Many modifications and other embodiments of the invention set forth herein will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which the invention pertain having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings.

10 Therefore, it is to be understood that the -- are not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed and that modifications and other embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims. Although specific terms are employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.